

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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KORNILOV HITS TALK OF USSR 'PERFIDIOUS PLANS' TO SPLIT NATO UNITY

LD181144 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

["You're Looking for It in the Wrong Place, Gentlemen"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 18, TASS--The TASS political observer, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

Some new accent emerged in the noisy choir of Atlantic propagandists, who are intensively frightening the Western man-in-the-street with a non-existing "Soviet threat": The members of this choir are increasingly resorting to the version that the USSR, don't you see, "threatens the unity of NATO". Even the notorious Strauss, the very same Strauss, who but yesterday was more loudly than the rest prattling about "Moscow's aggressive military plans", even he in a Deutschland-Funk interview, declared that the aim of the USSR was not "to destroy Europe" but "drive a wedge" in the relations between the West European NATO members and the United States. What lies behind these propaganda exercises of the foes of detente?

This question is easily answered: It is quite obvious that both Washington and NATO have been highly perturbed by the storm of indignation and protest, sparked off by the NATO decision on the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons on West European territory. In spite of pressure and blackmail, the United States could not make sure of the NATO countries acting in a "united front". Belgium and the Netherlands whose public are well aware of the possible serious consequences of the conversion of their countries into "nuclear hostages" of the Pentagon, took a stand of "postponement", putting off the decision on the deployment of missiles. Serious objections to this decision were voiced by Norway and Denmark. Many West European political parties, mass trade union, youth, women and other public organizations says a vigorous "no" to the dangerous plans of the Atlantists.

In such a situation, when according to the West German SCHWARZWALDER BOTE, the "disunity of the NATO countries is being felt ever more distinctly". someone in the West would like very much to make such a propaganda turn, attributing to the USSR "perfidious plans" for "splitting" so-called Atlantic unity. As if some one did not know that none but the Soviet Union was the first vigorously and consistently to protest against the deployment of new American weapons in Western Europe, more than once stressing the serious danger this step was fraught with for the cause of peace and detente. As if it were not the Soviet Union that persistently proposed to the West to sit down at a conference table for a serious, businesslike discussion of ways of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. As if it were not Washington and NATO that, contrary to the spirit of detente, rejected the peaceable and constructive Soviet initiatives and, after destroying the very basis for talks, aroused by their actions the just and ever mounting indignation of the European and international public....

All these facts, however, are well known and it is particularly obvious against this background that Messrs Strauss and company are looking at the wrong place for the source of "disunity", which seized the Atlantic camp, for the real causes of the sharp and quite substantiated criticism now voiced in Europe, and not only in Europe, of the mastermind of the militaristic plans, Washington. An old saying has it: They have sown the wind and they shall reap the whirlwind. The alarm and indignation, which are really growing in the West over the dangerous actions of the United States and NATO are fully and entirely the fruit of their own militaristic sowing.

EUROMISSILES DECISION DOES NOT HIDE 'CRACKS IN FACADE OF SOLIDARITY'

LD181940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN political observer, commentary under the rubric "Topical Problems of International Life": "The U.S. Military Program: A Threat to the Relaxation of Tension"]

[Excerpts] Good day, comrades. Our topic concerns the consequences of two events which occurred on the same day, 12 December. At the NATO Council session in Brussels, a decision was adopted on the deployment of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe, and on the same day in Washington President Jimmy Carter announced a new U.S. militarist course.

But first, Brussels. The NATO Council session in that city proposed the return of the cold war to Europe. It was as if there had never been a general meeting in Helsinki, West German Ostpolitik, or the U.S.-Soviet meeting in Vienna. It was as if there had not been, on 6 December, the specific appeal to the West by the foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states.

With the purposefulness of a bulldozer the NATO Council ignored not only the outstretched hand from the East but also the voice of the public in its own countries, and even the opinion of the Vatican which, as one Italian weekly noted, had for the first time since the war clearly gone against the directives of Washington.

The United States achieved the decision to deploy U.S. Eurostrategic missiles in avoiding cracks in the facade of Atlantic solidarity. The final communique does not even mention the countries--Britain, West Germany and Italy--which have agreed to the deployment of transatlantic missiles and to the accompanying risk of becoming the Pentagon's hostages or the potential targets of retaliatory strikes. The Netherlands and Belgium, although in a somewhat different way, warded off the dangerous gift. Incidentally, this leaves 96 missiles, which had been allocated to them by someone else's general staff, without a haven. During the long weeks of discussion, however, no one anywhere mentioned the actual figure of 572 missiles. This figure was accepted almost as if sent down from above; and one can only guess whether it was determined only by U.S. production capabilities. If it was a precise military calculation, the NATO Council would be concerned about the fate of the 96 missiles which for the time being are homeless. If it was indeed a security consideration, the unwillingness on the part of the majority [as heard] of the NATO countries to have them would look thoughtless, to say the least. Obviously, it was not the prospect of upsetting the balance of power in Europe in favor of the Warsaw Pact, or of the possibility of upsetting it in the future, which is argued groundless by the NATO strategists. It is an attempt to upset that balance in order for the West to obtain a position of strength.

The step taken in Brussels changes the military-strategic situation in Europe and forces the other side to take retaliatory measures. Thus, the Brussels decision will bring the West at best a new balance of power at a higher and consequently more expensive and more dangerous level, and at worst the threat of being drawn into the Pentagon's own plans and adventures.

In the attempts to persuade the West European public and governments to give the green light to these Euromissiles, a most important U.S. argument was the explanation that allegedly this light would be amber and perhaps would even change to red in the event of successful talks with the Soviet Union on arms control.

Naive people might have expected specific proposals from the NATO Council session simultaneously with this decision to deploy the missiles, although from the very beginning they might have asked themselves; why not agree to the already existing proposals concerning immediate talks which have come from the Warsaw Pact countries? Surely it was not so necessary to hurry the decision on the missiles? Surely it would not have been impossible to wait at least 6 months, as was proposed by Denmark and other countries? And the question arises: Did not the purely personal preelection considerations of Carter, who has chosen for himself from the political wardrobe the armor of a courageous sword-bearer, play a role here?

Washington, which was engaged in armtwisting, did not think up anything specific except for the old idea of withdrawing a thousand obsolete nuclear warheads in the course of the implementation, as was mentioned in the communique, of the modernization program. That is, it is no concession at all but instead the implementation of a modernization program. Let us note, incidentally, that according to Western press data, even after this operation NATO will still have many more warheads--twice as many--than the Warsaw Pact.

The Brussels communique all the same mentions some secretive and extensive complex of initiatives on disarmament and on arms control. But it turns out that it is only being studied. Moreover, it is proposed that it be discussed within the framework of, as it is written here, bilateral strategic arms limitation talks No. 3, SALT III, and with consultation between the United States and its allies.

It is useful to recall the pace of the SALT II talks. These talks were dragged out for 8 years and for the time being, because of delays by the U.S. Senate, they still cannot be considered concluded. There are no grounds for supposing that the SALT III talks will proceed more quickly.

There are quite a few preconditions here. For example, there is not yet agreement on which countries should participate, for there are other countries which have medium-range nuclear-weapons, so it will not be possible to start quickly. The Soviet Union was proposing that talks begin immediately, without waiting for SALT III. The position taken by the West in Brussels is designed to deceive the public. In the 2-3 year period before the missiles are deployed, according to the scenario proposed by the West or, as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance put it, there will be two tracks. But you cannot get far on the track proposed by Vance. Therefore, it will be possible to plead that the talks have achieved nothing.

Moreover, talk about a so-called parallel or two-track movement, that is, armament and simultaneous talks on arms control, is rendered null and void by statements such as those made by President Carter. He said: NATO is now following the path of increasing the might of its nuclear weapons; then, acting on the basis of our might, we can hold with the Warsaw Pact. Thus, the U.S. President was not talking about parallel process, which is precisely what the (?NATO men) are now trying to convince people of, but consecutive ones, that is, first a position of strength and then talks. But talks from a position of strength will not succeed. Talks from a position of strength are not at all the talks on a basis of equal security of both sides which were proposed by the Soviet Union. The NATO Council's decision has destroyed the dangerous track of the arms race. And here the European public must have its say, and indeed the wave of protests is growing.

Now, concerning our second subject: Speaking recently at the (?Business Council) [Soviet Predprinimateley], that is, before the strongmen of the U.S. world, U.S. President Jimmy Carter spoke of the firm use of force. Talk like this implies that one views international relations as a jungle with the law of survival of the fittest. Such talk is at odds with the bases of international law, and particularly with the principle of banning the use of force and the threat of force in relations between states, in accordance [word indistinct] with the UN Charter and many other UN documents.

One is supposed to speak in such cases of generally recognized norms of international law, but obviously it has become somewhat inaccurate to speak in this way now, since the United States, in speaking of the firm use of force, has refused to recognize one of the most important principles of international law. President Carter has outlined a vast program of military construction, that is, allocations amounting to 5 percent of the public sector in the current fiscal year, and 4.5 percent annually thereafter for 5 years.

Some excessively meticulous observers single out two internal political reasons for the fit of militarism which has suddenly seized the United States and Carter, who promised not only to reduce military spending but also never to lie and deceive. First, these observers point out that there are preelection considerations. As they say, given the current chauvinistic mood, it would be easier to return to the White House on a white horse than with an olive branch of peace. Second, it seems that with all these tens of additional billions [as heard] Carter wants to sway the senators opposing him to finally ratify the SALT II treaty.

But the outside world is interested not so much in these secondary considerations as in the real reasons and their practical consequences. Richard Falk, a professor at Princeton University, may be correct in warning that this mood of intervention is a dangerous attempt to halt the political and economic collapse of the West by leaning on U.S. military strength. The President himself named two reasons for the creation of his defense program, as he calls it. First, he can foresee turbulent events in the 1980's--the growth of political instability. Second, he surmises that the Russians will be inclined, as he puts it, to exploit this type of situation in their own interests.

Here, in this Presidential analysis of international relations, there is a definite departure from the primitivism of the cold war period, when U.S. leaders fancied they could see the hand of Moscow behind any change in any country. To look for it in the events in Iran or Nicaragua would be to make oneself a laughing-stock. These events are obviously outside the realm of standard arguments in the framework of the cold war. But as one goes on, the analysis comes full circle and the stormy events are assessed not on their own merits but in the context of U.S.-Soviet global confrontation. The United States, you see, must be ready for an intervention to forestall the Russians.

This is, of course, a smooth excuse for justifying their own interference. It is still a matter of the same pretensions of the Americans to world rule which were voiced by Harry Truman and all later presidents without exception. Accordingly, the current President also perceives in the very existence of the Soviet Union, and I quote: A real challenge to the U.S. role of leadership and influence in the international arena. It is the same old story of hiding intervention behind restraint of communism.

In accordance with this, President Carter made an announcement about the modernization of nuclear forces, including the deployment of new missiles in West Europe.

But at the same time he announced a broad program to strengthen rapid reaction forces-- a veritable expeditionary corps of flying Americans with appropriate transport and good security. This is not a new idea at all. It was put forward by the Pentagon back in the 1960's. In 1967, the Senate Armed Services Committee raised objections which sound as if they had been made today. The committee wrote in its report: Apart from the expenditure itself, the committee is concerned by the fact that one could get the impression that the United States had assumed the role of a world gendarme and that one could think that it would not hesitate to interfere in any struggle or events in other countries of the world. Moreover, if our participation in the conflicts of other states could become faster and simpler, then it would be beneficial to interfere in many situations. I believe that these objections are still topical only they are no longer mentioned. For is not intervention put on the agenda in U.S. foreign policy? In any case, the growing military budget provides a material-technical base for this policy of intervention.

But is this role of world gendarme within the capabilities of the United States?

American scientist Richard Barnett, for example, considers that to set oneself the goal of national security and protection of stability in a world of convulsions, in a world where radical changes are just as inevitable as they are necessary, is no more practical than the attempts of King Canute to control the waves. It seems there was a king who ordered the sea which would not obey him to flow away. In this manner the United States wants to order the world, and stop the wave of liberation of the peoples.

As we can see, the United States is celebrating Christmas and the new year with a dangerous enthusiasm for militarism.

FRANCE'S INTERESTS INEXTRICABLY LINKED WITH DETENTE, SECURITY

ID181119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[E. Arsenyev article: "France and NATO's Adventures"]

[Text] Problems of political and military detente and European security and disarmament meet with a lively response from the French public. Nor is that surprising.

The devastating wave of world war has twice swept over French soil. During the cold war when the country was dragged into the NATO bloc against its people's will and experienced the pernicious consequences of NATO policy it took vigorous action on the part of the democratic and patriotic forces as well as the political realism and statesmanship of General de Gaulle to end France's humiliating dependence on NATO and to give it the scope afforded by an independent policy.

France's prestige in the international arena is due above all to its contribution to detente in Europe and the development of all-European cooperation. France played a positive part in convening and holding the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and advocates implementation of all provisions of the Final Act signed in Helsinki. France has rejoined the Geneva Disarmament Committee. The French Government assessed positively the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. French leaders have frequently expressed themselves in favor of the development and consolidation of political and military detente. As President V. Giscard d'Estaing stated during his visit to the USSR in April 1979, the consolidation of detente in Europe is one of the main avenues of Soviet-French cooperation.

This cooperation has become one of the most important permanent factors of European security. The Soviet Union and France have, by their joint efforts, not only helped to improve the situation in Europe but also set themselves the aim of eliminating war from the European peoples' life.

The edifice of European peace and equilibrium, erected with such difficulty by the efforts of the European peoples, is now being jeopardized again. The danger comes from NATO militarist circles, which are planning to undermine it. Can France remain indifferent to this? And what does Paris think about it?

To offer a single reply to these questions would be to sin against the truth. Various opinions are being voiced in Paris.

It is perfectly obvious that broad circles of the French public are concerned at the continuing arms race and in particular at the Pentagon and NATO plans to deploy hundreds of sophisticated U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. That is why France welcomed with great interest the Soviet proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin. Many French people with the most diverse political views are noting their positive nature.

In France the realization is growing that the implementation of NATO's plans would create a grave threat to detente and security in Europe and that Europe is now faced with a choice.

France itself, having left the NATO military organization, takes part in neither the elaboration nor the implementation of NATO's military plans. There are no foreign bases on its territory. However, French people realize that NATO's attempts to change in its favor the relative military equilibrium prevailing in Europe and to involve the European countries in a new round of the arms race would also affect France's interests.

Detente and security in Europe are indivisible. A threat to them will have adverse consequences for the entire continent, including France. Scarcely anyone can doubt that the deployment of the latest types of nuclear missile weapons in West Europe would poison the atmosphere of all-European cooperation.

For Atlantic circles NATO's present plans are also one more means of pressuring Paris. The NATO leaders have long sought France's return to the bloc's military system. France's independent foreign policy, its statements in favor of detente and its refusal to place its armed forces under NATO command are by no means to the taste of the bloc's leaders.

Attempts to pressure the French Government have been considerably stepped up recently. They are being undertaken both from outside by, among others, some of France's EEC partners which have long sung the U.S. tune, and by pro-NATO circles in the country itself. Again and again various ideas are put forward for the "joint defense" and "joint nuclear forces" and for Franco-West German cooperation in the nuclear sphere. Under present conditions the result of propaganda about such designs can only be to intensify the transatlantic influence in NATO.

Seeking to justify these projects many French mass information media, particularly the newspapers LE FIGARO and L'AUREOLE, conduct constant campaigns on the topic of the alleged "Soviet threat." They vie with each other in their anti-Soviet fabrications and their attacks on peace-loving Soviet foreign policy.

How can we fail to recall here the words of L.I. Brezhnev who said: "...Those in the West who are now stoking the far-fetched campaign about the 'Soviet military threat' are in reality thinking of something else. They are reluctant to come to terms with the prevailing approximate parity in the correlation of the sides' military forces and want to achieve superiority. And that in itself is dangerous, because that approach will give impetus to a new unrestrained arms production race and is liable to lead to military adventures."

It is clear to every sane person that France's national independence is threatened not by the Warsaw Pact countries but by NATO militarist circles striving to turn West Europe into a launch pad for nuclear missiles targeted against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is they who are trying to drag France into their dangerous adventures.

France's democratic forces are alarmed by NATO circles' attempts to reduce to nothing the results achieved in the sphere of detente and to subordinate France to Atlantic strategy again. The realization is growing in the country of the need for joint action by all forces supporting peaceful coexistence and political realism against NATO's maneuvers. Over 20 different parties and organizations--communists, democratic trade unions, youth organizations, war veterans and the peace movements--recently resolutely condemned the Pentagon and NATO plans in a joint statement. The French peace movement demanded that the French Government provide the public with extensive information about its policy in the disarmament sphere. Deputies from leftwing parties suggested discussing this question at a National Assembly session.

Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, urged the government to make a proper contribution to the cause of disarmament and the struggle against NATO's attempts to undermine detente. In a special statement the French Communist Party Politburo recently confirmed the French communists' opposition to the new Pentagon and NATO plans.

Historical experience attests that France's national interests are inextricably linked with detente and European security, which can and must be reinforced by the efforts to all European countries and peoples.

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES WPC MEETING IN HELSINKI ON EUROMISSILES

LD181630 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, December 18, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Anichkin and Voyto Leskinen report:

The special session of the Bureau of the Presidium of the World Peace Council has opened in Finlandia Palace here today.

The delegates to the session are discussing the most topical issues, which are a source of serious concern for the world public. Ranking first among other problems is the NATO's decision to deploy qualitatively new medium-range missile nuclear weapons in the territories of a number of West European countries.

Opening the special session, President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra pointed out that a challenge had been thrown to the peoples striving for peace. They are again faced with a fresh threat to their security.

The decision of the NATO's Brussels session to deploy in Western Europe missile nuclear weapons creates a new dangerous situation and may plunge the European Continent into a new round of the arms race. The peace champions are now faced with the important task of halting the arms race.

The first meeting of the special session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council Presidium was addressed by member of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Zamyatin. He set forth the essence of the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Berlin on October 6.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the sincere striving to complement political detente with that in the military field, lessen the military confrontation in the European Continent, get moving the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe, achieve the adoption of measures to build up confidence among the European nations, the Soviet representative said.

Over the recent ten years, Leonid Zamyatin pointed out, the Soviet Union has not increased the number of medium range missiles deployed in the country's western areas. On the contrary, their number as well as the yield of nuclear charges of these missiles has somewhat lessened. The Soviet Union has demonstrated not in words, but in action its peaceableness, which is borne out by the decision on the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment. The Soviet Union proposes to hold a European conference at the political level to resolve problems of military detente.

The NATO's decision is unsubstantiated, nothing can justify it, Leonid Zamyatin went on to say. The deployment of new medium range nuclear missiles is a build up of the U.S. nuclear potential in Western Europe in quantitative and qualitative terms. The striving to "substantiate" this decision by allegations about upsetting the "balance of forces in Europe" must not mislead public. There has been no such upsetting of balance, and this has been until recently recognized by Western representatives themselves. This was also confirmed by the President of the United States at the summit meeting in Vienna.

The USA and NATO are trying to camouflage their plans by calls for talks. But as a matter of fact they want to hold talks from positions of supremacy, from positions of force. The Soviet Union will not agree to such talks, Leonid Zamyatin stressed in conclusion. Talks must be conducted only on the basis of equality and equal security.

Leading figures of peace organizations of the countries, which signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, who were addressing today the special session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council Presidium, expressed profound concern over the decisions of the NATO Council containing a threat to detente. They resolutely demanded that a fresh round in the arms race be halted and the implementation of sinister plans of the NATO strategists be foiled. Representatives of peace champions of the whole European Continent ardently approved in their speeches of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives directed at the attainment of a lasting peace on earth.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS IMPACT OF OPEC MOVES, IRAN POSITION ON U.S.

LD181405 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 51, 14 Dec 79 pp 20-21 LD

[R. Andreasyan article under the rubric "American-Iranian Conflict: Economic Aspects": "Gamble on Force?"]

[Text] The greater the number of incidents building up around the American-Iranian conflict, the greater are the grounds for believing that it was deliberately provoked by the U.S. ruling circles. Their aims are obvious: to "punish" revolutionary Iran for overthrowing the shah's regime, to try to return the country to the U.S. orbit and to teach all the OPEC member states a lesson.

By all accounts, Washington has elaborated an entire system of measures to dash the "oil and currency weapons" from OPEC's hands. Washington regards the refusal to purchase Iranian oil and the blocking of Iran's deposits in American banks as a show of economic strength. The concentration of warships off Iran's coasts indicates a gamble on military force.

It should be pointed out that Washington has resorted to extreme economic measures under conditions of an unfavorable situation for itself in the oil and currency markets.

By provoking Iran to stop liquid fuel exports to the United States and to withdraw its bank deposits (Washington, as has now become clear, had foreseen Tehran's sharp reaction to the refusal to extradite the former shah) the American ruling circles began kindling a conflict capable of doing economic harm to the United States itself. For these actions have been taken under conditions of rising fuel prices and on the eve of the OPEC conference in Caracas (Venezuela) 17 December, which will discuss the question of a new price rise. Iranian oil supplies in the second half of 1979 amounted to approximately 8 percent of American liquid fuel imports and accounted for approximately 4 percent of consumption. The White House cannot fail to have taken into account that the loss of these supplies would create new energy problems and cause a rise in gasoline prices. The blocking of Iranian currency deposits resulted in Tehran's refusal to accept dollars as payments for oil--which inevitably resulted in a new fall in the American currency exchange rate. The freezing of Iranian investments gave the other OPEC countries--the Arab countries above all--cause for concern as to the security of their capital in the United States. Washington evidently weighed all these losses and considered them temporary, a small price to pay for the anti-Iranian actions compared with the strategic gain on which it was reckoning.

The ending of Iranian oil imports has not been compensated for by an increase in other supplies. Venezuela has refused to increase oil sales to the United States. U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Miller was firmly told in Riyadh that there is no intention of raising the present production level of 475 million tons. According to a report in the Washington POST, Saudi Arabia--a country accounting for almost one-fourth of all oil imported by the United States--believes that "there is no point in obtaining billions of dollars for exported oil, and no one must count on Saudi Arabia exhausting its finite oil reserves for the sake of the West's interests to the detriment of its own future generations."

As for Iran, under the conditions of the general oil shortage the loss of the American market can be compensated for by exports to West Europe, Japan and other countries at the prices which take shape at Rotterdam's spot market for oil. [paragraph continues]

These prices are, as a rule, higher than OPEC's contract prices. As a result, according to an assessment by Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank, Iran's revenue from oil exports will stay at the 1978 level (\$20 billion) despite a fall in the physical volume of exports from 216 to 165 million tons a year.

It should be pointed out that oil prices are continuing to spiral. In November Indonesia and China raised their prices. American commentators are just counting on Saudi Arabia not reducing its present production level and not insisting in Caracas on a considerable price rise, since it is still "interested in further American guarantees regarding its security."

In view of the unscheduled raising of oil prices in October-November by a number of OPEC members and other exporters, certain Western economists hope that the official quoted prices will rise no more than 10-15 percent as a result of the Caracas conference and will, on the whole, catch up with the present average level of individual oil-producing countries of \$26 a barrel (\$193 a ton). Then, instead of a multitude of prices, there will be two: the official OPEC price and the Rotterdam spot price.

In addition to this, American bankers are frightened by the desire of a number of OPEC members to abandon the dollar as the currency used in oil transactions. OPEC planned to do so back in 1975 but abandoned the idea because of the rise in the dollar exchange rate which began at that time. It is now proposed to go over to settling accounts on the basis of a so-called "basket of currencies" (which balances out the exchange rates of several Western currencies). The IMF's credit assets--Special Drawing Rights--have been calculated in accordance with this system for a number of years now. The transfer to a new basis for settling accounts could amortize the U.S. dollar's continuing depreciation and to a certain extent maintain the real purchasing power of the assets netted by OPEC for oil. Practical steps in this direction, in the opinion of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, could have serious consequences for the American economy."

Saudi Arabia and certain other Persian Gulf countries are opposed to abandoning dollar transactions. They fear that this will result in a still greater depreciation of the dollar and, thus, of their currency investments in the United States. Venezuela also shares this viewpoint. One way or another this question will elicit a sharp debate in Caracas.

It was in this situation in the oil market and in the closely related currency market--a situation so fraught with dangers for the United States--that Washington suddenly staked everything and with its own hands undermined the dollar's prestige in the eyes of the oil-producing states by freezing Iran's bank deposits. Why? This conclusion suggests itself: If the U.S. financial oligarchy had not hoped to be able to suppress the centripetal trends in the petrodollar system, it would hardly have resorted to such a risky step. BUSINESS WEEK provides the key to understanding what American imperialism is gambling on. Without beating about the bush this organ of the U.S. business circles recently wrote that "the option of a military response to OPEC's actions is becoming increasingly reasonable" and that "many other OPEC countries (apart from the Arab ones--R.A.) will hardly dare stop production for long, if they do so at all, in the face of decisive and united NATO military operations."

By all accounts, by escalating the conflict with Tehran Washington is also calculating on the religious differences between Shi'ite Iran and the Sunni Arab countries, as well as on the negative attitude toward the Iranian revolution on the part of the Arabian countries' monarchic courts.

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Of course, no one can foretell how events will develop in this part of the world if Washington nevertheless decides to use military force. However, it is worth drawing attention to the following even now. During talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Miller, as the press reported, the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates urged Washington to show restraint and warned that U.S. military actions against Iran could provoke popular uprisings in neighboring Arab states by disrupting their oil exports.

Of course, all this might not stop the American military, which has gotten the bit between its teeth. But at the same time it cannot be ruled out that restraining factors might also operate. Sober politicians in Washington cannot fail to realize the diverse and dangerous consequences for the interests of the United States itself and of the whole world resulting from the use of force in a region where the situation is already tense enough.

CARACAS OPEC CONFERENCE CONCENTRATES ON UNITY

LD182230 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, December 18, TASS--The 55th conference of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) currently in session in the Venezuelan capital, is centering its attention on strengthening the unity of the petroleum-producing countries for the protection of their national interests from the intrigues of the imperialist monopolies and the necessity of taking with this aim effective measures. Attending the conference are oil and oil-industry ministers of the 13 OPEC member-countries, accounting for a half of the world's oil output and more than 80 percent of its world's exports.

The conference has discussed in detail the question of the price of oil in the light of the incessant depreciation of the U.S. dollar used as the main money unit in settling accounts.

Venezuelan President L. Herrera Campins condemned the attempts of the Western powers at picturing the OPEC countries as the "culprits" of the world energy crisis. A campaign of slanders has been launched against OPEC, said the Venezuelan president. The aim of this campaign is to place all responsibility for the inflation in the Western world upon our countries. We must display our unity in answer to this pressure, he stressed.

The conference has taken a decision on holding the first OPEC summit conference in the Iraqi capital next year.

London, December 18, TASS--The British DAILY TELEGRAPH published an article concerning differences between the major capitalist states and the OPEC countries. The newspaper writes that the United States may have recourse to a military intervention in the Persian Gulf, if it meets with the refusal to supply oil.

U.S., USSR INDIAN OCEAN POSTURES CONTRASTED

LD181701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[N. Mishin article: "Transforming the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Lasting Peace"]

[Text] The 34th UN General Assembly Session which is taking place in New York has come out by a vast majority of 126 votes in favor of the implementation of the declaration of proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Not one delegation came out against this resolution; the leading imperialist states and Israel abstained.

The proposal by a number of Indian Ocean littoral states on creating a zone of peace in the region occupies a central place among the nonaligned countries' concrete initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and security and restricting the imperialist military presence in Asia and Africa.

This idea is intended above all to insure the security of several dozen littoral states. At the same time it is also directly related to the Soviet Union's security. Our country's territory is within reach of modern strategic weapons from Indian Ocean waters. Moreover the only sea route open all the year round linking the European part of the USSR to the Soviet Far East passes through the Indian Ocean.

The idea of proclaiming that part of the globe a peace zone was formulated for the first time at the third conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government of Asian and African states came out in support of the idea and called on the United Nations to adopt an appropriate resolution. In 1971, at the 26th UN General Assembly Session, the declaration of proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone was adopted.

The essence of the declaration is that all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean must be eliminated, nobody may deploy nuclear weapons there and nobody's warships or military aircraft may use the Indian Ocean for the threat or the use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any littoral or mainland state. From the first the Soviet Union voiced its positive attitude to this idea, stressing that the key to the whole problem is the elimination of foreign military bases, and expressed readiness to participate on an equal basis with all interested states with a view to the favorable resolution of this question. At the same time the Soviet UN delegation has repeatedly noted the political groundlessness of the assertion that "military rivalry between the great powers" is a source of military tension in the Indian Ocean region.

At subsequent General Assembly sessions a UN special committee on the Indian Ocean was formed to implement the provisions of the declaration. A number of resolutions were also adopted on convening an international conference with a view to elaborating a treaty or agreement on the peace zone, which would define from a treaty law viewpoint both the status of this zone and the commitments of the Indian Ocean littoral and mainland countries and also of nonlittoral states. However, until now no practical results in resolving this question have been achieved, mainly because of opposition by the Western powers both within and outside the UN Organization.

Some progress was achieved at the conference of Indian Ocean littoral and mainland states in New York in 1979. The conference participants published a concluding report in which they indicated the importance on eliminating all foreign military bases and installations in the region. Nonlittoral countries may not carry out maneuvers in the Indian Ocean or deploy their armed forces there on a permanent basis. A special section of the report reasserts the right of all states to use the Indian Ocean without any restrictions for navigation and other peaceful purposes in accordance with the norms of international law. It was the conclusions and recommendations of the conference of littoral and mainland states which formed the basis of the draft General Assembly resolution prepared by the UN special committee and titled "The Implementation of the Declaration on Proclaiming the Indian Ocean a Peace Zone."

The General Assembly decision resolves to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka, in 1981, proposes that the permanent members of the Security Council join the extended UN special committee on the Indian Ocean and asks the special committee to carry out preliminary work for convening the conference, including the examination of the measures necessary to achieve a corresponding international agreement.

The Soviet representative supported the resolution adopted as an important step in the cause of realizing the idea of a peace zone in the region and stated that the Soviet Union is prepared to join the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean and take part in elaborating a corresponding international agreement. At the same time he again noted the factual incorrectness and political groundlessness of the assertion made in the speeches of a number of delegates on the "rivalry between the great powers" as the source of military tension in the Indian Ocean.

The UN debate on this question showed quite clearly that it is by no means the USSR which is responsible for increasing tension in the region. The Soviet Union has no military bases in the Indian Ocean and does not intend to create any, nor does it deploy strategic forces there. Soviet naval forces have never carried out any military shows in the Indian Ocean waters and have not created a threat to the littoral states' security.

The United States is in quite a different position. From the first, Washington's approach to the proposal on transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone was distinguished by ill will and suspicion and by attempts to resist any practical steps toward implementing this idea. And this is understandable--since the mid-sixties the United States has been carrying out work in the Indian Ocean on creating a strategic base infrastructure, centered on the U.S. Navy and Air Force Base on Diego Garcia Island. Military bases on the west coast of Australia and in Bahrain are being used increasingly actively.

In recent years American Navy strike formations have begun to ply the Indian Ocean one after another, and preparations have begun for the deployment of the U.S. 5th fleet there on a permanent basis. The Pentagon has embarked on the formation of a "quick reaction corps" directly intended for military interference in the affairs of Asian and African countries. In this connection, as the American press writes, the U.S. Navy is to deploy in the Indian Ocean a flotilla of cargo ships with military hardware on board. This year the United States has more than once sent armadas of aircraft carriers, nuclear cruisers, missile frigates and other warships to the Indian Ocean. While the UN General Assembly was planning concrete measures to transform the region into a peace zone, more than 20 U.S. warships were concentrated in the Indian Ocean, including five aircraft carriers with 350 aircraft on board.

This U.S. military strategy also determined the U.S. attitude to the Soviet-American talks on questions of restricting military activity in the Indian Ocean. The United States, not wishing to make any binding commitments restraining the escalation of its military presence in the Indian Ocean, unilaterally broke off the talks and has rejected all subsequent appeals by the Soviet side for their resumption.

The American UN delegation was evidently guided by the same considerations. While formally abstaining from the vote on the resolution, the United States is showing by the very escalation of its military presence in the Indian Ocean that in fact it is opposed to the region's transformation into a peace zone.

A similar position was adopted by certain other Western countries which have a permanent or temporary military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Despite the Western powers' resistance, with the UN adoption of this important resolution real prospects were opened up for the practical resolution of the question of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and elaborating a corresponding international agreement.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARTER, THATCHER DISCUSSIONS

Remarks on Iran, Rhodesia, NATO

LD182258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The official visit to Washington by British Prime Minister Thatcher ends today. The agenda of the talks between President Carter and Prime Minister Thatcher points out the international journalist Lev Strzhizhovski, includes about 20 topics. It lists the most troubling problems facing mankind. However, the beginning of the talks was enough for the verbal cover to be torn away and reveal why the leaders of the two main capitalist states in fact decided to meet. Reports on the talks show that they effectively came down to the well-known traditional policy line of ancient Rome: I will do something to make you do something.

Thatcher made the first move. She confirmed Britain's readiness to protect the interests of Washington in the Iranian-American conflict. By law the British Government has no right to freeze Iranian assets in British banks, however Thatcher promised that Britain will be the first of the countries to speak in support of the United States in the UN Security Council. As is known President Carter intends to ask the Security Council to introduce economic sanctions against Iran. In this event he secured the full support of Britain.

In his turn President Carter did not fail to respond. He fully endorsed the Rhodesian deal which has just been concluded in London; for Thatcher this is really important.

The exchange of compliments reached a particular climax when there was discussion of the recent decisions of the NATO session on the deployment of American medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. Carter particularly pointed out the important role played by Britain in convincing other NATO allies who objected to the Pentagon's plans for them to agree to the deployment of missiles. Then Thatcher showed interest in the President's military plans. In brief, on military questions both sides supported each other and stressed the convergence of their stands. It has to be assumed that in the future each side will continue to try to gain their own advantages from this.

The talks in the White House show that both sides support each other on precisely those issues which arouse concern among world public opinion.

Support for Economic Sanctions

LD191001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] British Prime Minister Thatcher, speaking on American television on the Today program, has stated that both military and economic measures may be taken against Iran. She again affirmed British support for the economic sanctions against Iran taken by the United States. Earlier, during talks with President Carter, Thatcher in particular promised that Britain would be the first to support the United States if it decides to call on the UN Security Council to impose international economic sanctions against Iran.

COMMENTATOR DENIES PAPER'S 'ANTI-SOVIET ITEM' ON IRAN

LD190641 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

["Shifting the Blame to the Door of Others"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 18, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes:

The Eastern maxim says that lies are shortlived. This truth was, evidently, "forgotten" by the author of an anti-Soviet item that appeared on Monday in the New York POST. Trying to blame the Soviet Union for the failure of the United States policy in Iran, he alleged that the Soviet Union "interferes" in the Iranian events and in the Iranian-Iraqi relations, that it intends to take advantage of ethnic differences in order to split Iran so that Iranian oil fields should then be under "Soviet influence".

Absurd allegations about Iran and the Soviet-Iranian relations are prompted by certain circles in the USA. Some American "journalists", so-to-say, already had to pay for such cannards hostile to the Iranian people. They were expelled by the Iranian authorities out of the country.

The latest pronouncements of a vicious American hack can be explained in no other way than as attempts to shift the blame to the door of others, to accuse the USSR of something with which it has nothing to do.

WASHINGTON 'PRESSURES' JAPAN TO JOIN ANTI-IRAN CAMPAIGN

LD181340 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 18, TASS--The United States continues exerting pressure on Japan to make it join the economic sanctions against Iran that are being planned by Washington. President Carter's special emissary, Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Carswell who arrived in Tokyo met Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and held talks with them concerning the possibility of drawing Japan in the U.S. policy of blackmail and threats against Iran.

Washington is pressing on Japan to make it, above all, stop or decrease considerably its purchases of Iranian oil and also to make it freeze Iranian assets in Japanese banks.

Japan depends completely on imports of oil. Its purchases of oil from Iran make up ten percent of its entire imports of oil, so naturally Japan cannot accord getting involved in a provocative undertaking which would cost dearly to its entire economy.

It was intimated politely to the American emissary that even though Tokyo "has understanding for American feelings," Japan is not prepared to sacrifice its interests to such an extent and to jeopardize its relations with Iran as a whole.

Nevertheless, the U.S.-Japanese "dialogue" on this subject is far from exhausted. Washington's tone in addressing the Japanese side is becoming ever more sharp and Tokyo is looking hastily for an opportunity to show "complete solidarity" with Washington without losing its face.

Since the political and economic interests of the United States and Japan are interwoven, Tokyo continues looking for a formula of "cooperation" acceptable to both sides in the question of sanctions against Iran.

Increase of Military Allocations

LD171608 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] The United States continues to put pressure on Japan demanding that it increase allocations for military purposes. The White House and Congress have recently underlined that if Japan does not boost expenditures for upkeep of American forces stationed on its territory serious damage may be done to U.S.-Japanese relations.

"At the same time Washington has made it understood that Japan, which has taken another stand than the United States in the American-Iranian conflict, could make up for its guilt by building-up the arms race. According to the American press, the Pentagon is hurriedly increasing the stocks of fuel for warships on the Island of Diego Garcia. At the same time work is going on full speed ahead to extend the landing strip for planes of the U.S. Air Force. The plans of the Pentagon for expanding the base on Diego Garcia Island are coming in for mounting approval in the United States Congress.

"The hasty military preparations of Washington in the Indian Ocean are connected by news analysts with the desire to use the worsening Iranian-American relations for their own purposes. Already off the shores of west Asia there are 23 American warships, including 5 aircraft carriers."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ATTEMPTS TO GAIN ANTI-IRAN ALLIED SUPPORT

LD181533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Text] Washington--U.S. President J. Carter has discussed the situation in Iran with Congressional leaders. After the meeting J. Brademas, deputy leader of the Deputy majority in the House of Representatives, stated that he considers Washington's attempts to obtain "greater cooperation" between the United States and its allies with a view to forming a "united front" against Iran to be "significant."

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, speaking in Brussels, the Washington POST reports, demanded that the United States' NATO allies move "from words to deeds" in pressuring Iran and adopt sanctions against Iran.

"The talks which U.S. Secretary of State Vance is holding in West European capitals," the New York TIMES writes, "are an integral part of the process of elaborating measures with respect to a possible international boycott of Iran." According to a report by a CBS television correspondent, Bonn has declared its readiness to join the anti-Iranian campaign. "FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt," a correspondent of America's ABC television company indicates, "has let Vance know that West Germany will not only fulfill all the promises it has already given but will support further steps against Iran."

At the same time, the press notes, Vance's trip has shown that there is also opposition in West Europe to American plans to internationalize the American-Iranian conflict. France's LE MATIN stresses that "we European leaders display restraint when it is a question of European support for the economic or financial measures which the United States could adopt to exert pressure on Iran."

TIME magazine writes that the U.S. allies are voicing serious fears regarding the consequences of a possible U.S. military strike against Iran. "In particular," the journal notes, "the British people's viewpoint is that any military strike by the United States will cause such an intensive chain reaction of anti-Americanism that it will cause almost incalculable damage to U.S. interests and give rise to a deep split in the Western Alliance. Such an act, the British believe, could cause such a tumultuous reaction throughout the Muslim world as to sweep away the monarchies which until now have been U.S. allies."

Tehran--speaking at a press conference, Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh called on the industrial powers to "defend their independence and not join in the American conspiracy" to boycott Iran. He again stressed that the handing over of the shah is the key question for Iran.

Stockholm--In an interview for the Swedish newspaper EXPRESSEN Senator E. Kennedy stated: "My position with respect to the Iranian crisis is quite clear. First, like everyone else, I have a strong desire for the hostages to be released. Second, I believe that the hostages issue should be separated from our views on the shah and his regime. In previous years I have repeatedly criticized the oppression in Iran. As I have said already this week, I do not believe the United States should be a dump for despots who have plundered their people."

VARIATIONS TO ATTEMPTS TO CREATE ANTI-IRAN ALLIANCE

Comparison of the item entitled, "Reportage on Attempts To Create Joint Anti-Iran Alliance," and subtitled "Promotion of Economic Blockade" published in the 17 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 2 with the TASS report entitled "On Events in Iran" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 December 1979 on page 5 reveals the following variations:

The first line of the first paragraph on page A 2 is omitted in the PRAVDA version;

On page A 3, first paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ... Washington's anti-Iranian campaign. The Washington POST points out that the disagreements between the United States and Japan over the latter's stand on the Iranian crisis "could lead to a major American-Japanese argument."

On page A 3, PRAVDA omits paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

VARIATIONS TO PEACEFUL MEANS OF SETTLING IRANIAN CRISIS

Comparison of the item entitled "Peaceful Means of Settling Iranian Crisis 'Exhausted'" published in the 17 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 4 with the Washington 14 December TASS report published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 December 1979 in the Morning Edition on page 4 under the general headline "Concerning the Events in Iran" reveals the following variations:

First paragraph, IZVESTIYA omits the passage from line four ... Quoting European diplomatic ... through line five ... West European leaders....;

First paragraph, line eight, IZVESTIYA omits the phrase ... with the subsequent curbing of trade in other goods ...;

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Second paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads...already clearly stated our aim and our determination, which will be used if necessary, the President said.

IZVESTIYA omits paragraph 3, 4 and 5.

Page A 5, paragraph three, line two, IZVESTIYA omits the passage from ...as part of... through the end of the paragraph.

CARTER'S ARMS BUDGET THREATENS RETURN TO 'WORLD POLICEMAN' POLICY

ID141328 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Dec 79 ID

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] On Wednesday President Carter announced his plans to further increase military spending; \$157 billion will be spent on a variety of military programs in the next fiscal year. The Pentagon's budget will be \$18 billion more than in the current fiscal year. Besides, President Carter pledged to increase military funding by more than 4 percent annually for a 5-year period. This is a large scale military spending program which reflects a very definite trend in United States policy, that is to obtain unilateral military superiority and to try once again to pursue a policy from positions of strength and the policy of world policeman.

Speaking to an audience of businessmen in the White House, President Carter said: I am determined to keep our naval forces more powerful than those of any other nation. And he (?called) to rely on force in dealing with unpredictable changes in a dangerous and uncertain world as he put it. Strictly speaking there is nothing new in such an approach. For several decades after the end of World War II the United States pursued a policy based on strength, policeman actions and attempts to get a military supremacy. The results of this policy for the Americans are well known. They include economic decline, inflation, dollar crises, local wars such as the wars in Korea and Vietnam where more than 80,000 Americans were killed. They also include the growing threat of a nuclear war.

As before, assertions are being made in Washington that America is forced to boost its military spending and step up military preparations because of an alleged Soviet threat. But what about the United States' answer to numerous Soviet proposals on limiting and cutting arms and on reducing military budgets on a mutually acceptable basis. And besides, the Soviet Union is reducing its defense spending. Since 1974 it has reduced this spending by \$700 million or about \$1 billion. Let's recall that during the 1976 election campaign Jimmy Carter admitted that it would be in the national interest of the American people to reduce military spending. He promised to cut the Pentagon budget by \$5 to \$7 billion annually. However, the promise was forgotten after the elections. And now the President is trying to openly advocate the obsolete and dangerous policy of the time of the cold war and of the Vietnam war. He proposed improving the United States strategic forces, upgrading units in Europe and the Pacific. He listed planned moves to help send American troops to such areas as the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. The announced program is called by some observers in Washington the end of the American Vietnam complex. They mean the United States is turning back to the pre-Vietnam political course.

As is known after the war in Vietnam, the public and many politicians in the United States vigorously protested against the continuation of the policy from a position of strength and of America's military involvement in the domestic affairs of other countries. Now American policymakers seem to have come to the conclusion that the Americans have forgotten the lessons of the war in Vietnam and that the old policy may be fully resumed. But what would be the consequences of this? I remember President Carter said that during his presidency, unlike several previous presidencies, no American was killed in a war abroad. Hasn't it happened due to the so-called American Vietnam complex or to be more exact due to some reasonable changes in the United States policy of recent years? It seems to me that the policy of world policeman would lead American people nowadays to even more dangerous consequences than before.

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CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE CARTER'S INCREASED MILITARY BUDGET

LD182204 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 18, TASS--The U.S. President-announced long-term program of a further buildup of the arms race and military efforts of the United States is being condemned by a number of American political leaders and experts in the sphere of disarmament.

Congressman Richard Nolan has qualified the administration's decision on an annual rise in the Pentagon's budget as continuation of the suicide policy of escalation of the arms race. This policy, he said, imperils the security of the United States and the whole world. The congressman denounced a rise in military expenditures by almost 20,000 million dollars, planned for the next fiscal year. Richard Nolan emphasized that by that step the administration and President Carter personally undermined trust in them of the Americans who remember the President's election pledges to work towards a cut in the military budget.

The same thought has been expressed by Congressman John Seiberling. He said the sad truth is that the government's stress on the buildup of the military might only fans up the flames of inflation at the expense of the pressing needs of the American people, he said.

William Foster, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, also criticized a steady rise in military allocations. In his opinion, the past years patently illustrated the fruitlessness and danger of the endless build up of nuclear armaments.

San Francisco, December 18, TASS--California's Governor Edmund Brown, one of the candidates for Presidency from the Democratic Party, strongly criticized the plans of Washington's administration to deploy the missile MX system. Speaking in Seattle, Washington state, he stressed the need of channelling the means for meeting the needs of the people, but not for the production of missiles. Brown pointed out that the MX missile system, which is planned to be deployed in the Utah and Nevada states, is an aimless waste of huge sums of money.

PRAVDA NOTES EXPLOSION AT SOVIET UN MISSION

LD181519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch under the general headline: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] New York, 12 December--Late yesterday evening persons unknown caused an explosion by the building of the USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York. None of the Soviet personnel was hurt. A few people on the street near the site of the explosion were injured. Serious material damage was caused to the building: two entrance doors were blown in, many windows were smashed and so forth.

Donald McHenry, permanent representative at the American Mission to the United Nations, and Mayor Koch of New York, who came to the scene of the explosion, offered their apologies to O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, and assured him they will make every effort to find the criminals. In conversation with your correspondent D. McHenry said that this provocative act runs counter to the norms of international law.

The USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations has lodged with the U.S. Mission to the United Nations a resolute protest at this provocative terrorist act.

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C 1

POWER IN SOUTH KOREA REMAINS IN HANDS OF MILITARY

LD160711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Choe Kya-ha, the acting President of South Korea, has announced the composition of the new cabinet, in which the key posts of minister of defense and minister of home affairs have gone to supporters of the rigid course of continuing military and police methods of rule. Almost one-third of the portfolios have been given to ministers who served under Pak Chong-hui. This testifies to the fact, notes Igor (Zhulev), international affairs journalist, that power in South Korea remains as before in the hands of the shameless military, which is vigilantly guarding the foundations of the dictator's regime. However, internal discords are not dying down in the ruling camp and they are aggravating the already complicated political situation, the main influence on the development of which is exerted by the unceasing demands by the population that the elementary norms of democracy and human rights be restored in South Korea.

In the opinion of local observers, the greatest influence in Seoul at the present time is possessed by Chong Tu-hwan, commander of the public security forces, whose supporters have entered the government. This means, in particular, Kim Chong-hwan, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who has now become minister of home affairs. It is in his hands that command of the national police and all provincial administrative organs has been concentrated.

The recent shake-up in the top military ranks in Seoul, in the opinion of the American New York TIMES, brings to nought the chances of the champions of democratization of South Korea following the murder of the dictator Pak Chong-hui. This mysterious murder proved in fact to be no more than a dirty coup by puppets (?grasping) for power.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SEOUL AS 'ARENA FOR MILITARY COUP'

LD181621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura report: "Another Coup"]

[Text] Tokyo--Shots rang out again in Seoul in the evening of 12 December. But whereas 6 weeks ago, when Pak Chong-hui was killed, they were muffled by the walls of the South Korean secret police residence, this time the shooting flared up right in the city center.

The clash was between the personal bodyguard of Chong Sung-hwa, chief of the South Korean Army General Staff, and an army counterintelligence subunit which arrived in two trucks to arrest him. It is reported from Seoul that some people were killed in the crossfire and that the chief of staff was arrested (or, in some versions, killed).

The real reasons for and aims of this occurrence are not yet clear. However, local commentators suggest that in reality Seoul has become the arena for another military coup.

In any case, since the events of 12 December virtual control of South Korea has been concentrated in the hands of Chon Tu-hwan, chief of army counterintelligence and one of the closest subordinates of the dictator Pak Chong-hui, who was killed in late October.

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN REFUTED

TA182009 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 18 Dec 79 TA

[Igor Savchenko commentary entitled: "The Anti-Afghan Tumult of the Western Propaganda"]

[Text] Recently hostile propaganda against Afghanistan has started a tumult for the purpose of accusing the Soviet military forces of participating in the operations of Afghanistan's military forces against the counterrevolutionaries [words indistinct]. Our commentator, Igor Savchenko, writes in this connection: For a long time now observers who follow Afghanistan's events have foreseen such a [word indistinct]. Whenever the blows of the military forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against the groups of counterrevolutionary criminals intensify, the imperialists and their allies create a bigger tumult in respect to the alleged military interference of the Soviet Union in the affairs of Afghanistan.

The present tumult is obviously connected with the recent decisive defeat of the counter-revolutionary groups in (Pachteh) Province. It is very clear that this tumultuous propaganda is the development of the famous view that the peoples of Asia, including the people of Afghanistan, can not determine their destiny themselves, and foreign forces must allegedly direct their actions. This view of the imperialists and their allies was even [words indistinct] during the times of the rule of the colonialists in Asia. This view would be repeated in various forms. At the beginning of the 20th Century the people of Afghanistan rose in the struggle against the British occupiers in order to regain the independence of their homeland.

Imperialist propaganda at that time created a tumult regarding Moscow's conspiracies, that they are allegedly provoking the people of Afghanistan into war against the British. Now, when the people of Afghanistan are valiantly defending the gains of the Saur revolution against the [word indistinct] of the rebels who are armed and sent from Pakistani and Chinese territory, again the same theory is brought forward that it is not the Afghan troops and officers but the imaginary Soviet units which are crushing the bandits.

It must be said that relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are based on complete noninterference in the affairs of each other, and are always sincere and overflowing with goodneighborliness. Following the Saur revolution, these relations have assumed an aspect of a deep, sincere and firm friendship, which is full of a spirit of friendship and revolutionary solidarity. As the leaders of the Soviet Union have repeatedly stated, our country is rendering and will continue to render all possible help to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

As Hafizollah Amin recently stated: It is only the sons of the working people of Afghanistan who have fought and are fighting for the sake of the revolution, for the sake of the homeland, and for the sake of our freedom. It is clear to every impartial observer that the aim behind the motif of the so-called military interference of the Soviet Union is to divert the attention of the world's public circles from the real interference of the imperialists and their allies in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

CIA, PRC REPORTEDLY TRAINING AFGHAN REBELS

LD181901 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The United States is escalating its interference in the affairs of Afghanistan by supporting mutineers against the republic's legitimate government. Journalist [name indistinct] says in the magazine COUNTERSPY that the Central Intelligence Agency is involved in the training of Afghan rebels in camps on Pakistani territory.

At these camps, near the border with Afghanistan, Chinese officers and instructors train and equip Afghan counterrevolutionaries. There are similar camps, according to the Journalist, in the Chinese Province of Xinjiang.

AFGHANIS RALLY TO BACK REVOLUTION DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

LD171643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "To Defend the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 December--Mass meetings and demonstrations are being held throughout Afghanistan in support of the general assembly's (Jirga's) decision to create a National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution.

In conversation with your correspondent S. Alemyar, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of planning, said that the creation of the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution is of historic importance for the fate of the April revolution. The organization's tasks are to strengthen the cohesion of the workers and all working strata of Afghan society in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces which with imperialist reaction's aid are trying to restore the old order in our country. The cause for which the committees for defense of the revolution that have been set up everywhere and which form the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution are struggling is a just cause. It is the cause of the April revolution, which has opened the way to a new life for Afghan working people.

IZVESTIYA: U.S., PRC INVOLVED IN DISTURBANCES IN INDIA

LD181209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Kovalev report from "The World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov: "India: Documents Expose"]

[Text] In recent weeks acts of subversion aimed at destabilizing the situation in this part of the country have become more frequent in India's northeastern regions, our correspondent I. Kovalev reports. The situation has been aggravated, particularly in Assam, where attempts are being made to wreck the forthcoming elections of deputies from this large state to the central parliament's lower chamber. Observers here do not rule out the possibility that both pro-Beijing elements and Christian missions linked with the CIA may be involved in the disturbances in Assam. A separatist underground movement has become active in Manipur State. According to a report from India's PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL AGENCY, photographs of a camp located outside India have been found on separatists. The photographs showed Chinese instructors.

PAKISTANI NUCLEAR EXPERT STUDYING IN USSR

BK180831 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1500 GMT 13 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Pakistani (?nuclear) expert (Ehsan Fatah) has started research work at the nuclear research institute at Duba near Moscow. The institute awarded a scholarship to (Ehsan Fatah) on the recommendation of the noted Pakistani scientist and Nobel laureate Abdus Salam. (Ehsan Fatah) will conduct research jointly with Soviet scientists on a (?nuclear generator) at the Dubna institute.

PRC RECRUITING KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES IN THAILAND FOR SUBVERSION

ID181617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch from A. Nabatchikov roundup "The Day Worldwide":
"Beijing's Fifth Column"]

[Text] The Hanoi press reports that recently the Beijing hegemonists have noticeably stepped up their subversive activity against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Under the guise of "concern for Kampuchean refugees" Beijing has sent so-called "working parties" to Thailand, which travel from China by sea. These groups, our correspondent M. Ilinskiy reports, include people who have already "done some work" in Vietnam and Laos and are involved in the PRC secret services. Their direct task is to recruit mercenaries in the refugee camps located in Thailand who, after undergoing special training, will be sent to Kampuchea to carry out subversive activity against the people's power regime.

At present detachments of mercenaries recruited by China are billeted in regions bordering Vietnam and Laos. They are systematically making piratical raids deep into Vietnamese and Lao territory, where they carry out espionage and subversive activity.

DEFENSE MINISTERS SPEAK ON VIETNAMESE TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

ID182312 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 18 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Hanoi, December 18, TASS--The SRV Government fully supports the just foreign policy of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and resolutely condemns all manoeuvres and slanders aimed at interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. A statement to this effect was made by member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Vice Premier and National Defence Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Nguyen Giap, addressing on Monday a meeting in Hanoi in honour of the military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Vice President of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Pen Sovan, who are currently on an official friendly visit here.

We reaffirm once again, said Vo Nguyen Giap that as long as Kampuchean people needs the presence in its country of Vietnamese Army units, they will be ready to stay in Kampuchea to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Kampuchean people for the defence of its country, for its revolutionary gains. When there is no longer a danger of resurrection of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocide regime and the danger of aggression on the part of Beijing expansionists as well as imperialism and other reactionary forces, the units of the Vietnamese People's Army will return home.

In his return speech Vice President of the People's Revolutionary Council, Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Pen Sovan spoke about the efforts of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea directed at the speediest rehabilitation of national economy and normalization of life in the country. The large-scale and fruitful activity of the Peoples' Revolutionary Council, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, its home and foreign policy meet with full approval and support by all sections of Kampuchea's population, Pen Sovan declared.

The defence minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea said that all attempts of the reactionary forces to bring pressure on the Government of Kampuchea using with this aim the question of the presence of units of the Vietnamese People's Army in the People's Republic of Kampuchea constitute crude interference into affairs of the sovereign state.

He also resolutely condemned the activity of Beijing and imperialism, which by placing stake on Sihanouk, remainders of Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer groupings, are trying to revive the old order in Kampuchea. Our people, said Pen Sovan, is determined to smash any designs of the enemy and uphold the gains of the revolution.

POL POT ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS 'NEAR THAI BORDER'

LD181615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[I. Lebedev "Rejoinder": "Voice From the Lair"]

[Text] "Perhaps just a few thousand Kampucheans died as a result of errors that took place in implementing the policy aimed at creating a beautiful life for the people." That was stated by Pol Pot, ringleader of Kampuchea's former regime. The "benefactor" who was thrown out by the people is obviously being "modest." He has on his conscience not thousands but millions of dead and tortured people who were beaten to death with mattocks, clubs and iron bars or were starved. It is this that constituted "creating a beautiful life" after the fashion of Pol Pot and Beijing!

Kampuchea's former butcher gave an interview to a group of Japanese correspondents at a so-called "partisan base" near the Thai border. True, it is unclear from the Japanese news agency's report just which side of the border the lair of the fugitive bloody stooge is located.

Pol Pot is a criminal whom a people's revolutionary tribunal last August condemned to death in Absentia for the genocide in Kampuchea. The question arises: Why then was it necessary to meet with this political corpse and spread his monstrous lie round the world? This was needed by those political circles in the West that dislike the normalization of the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, those who call the remnants of Pol Pot's bandit ruffraff "resistance forces" opposed to the republic's legitimate government. Otherwise Pol Pot, who all this time has been in fear and trembling for his own skin, would not have risked appearing before foreign journalists for the first time in the many months since his flight from Phnom Penh.

SPK CITED ON SOVIET AID ARRIVING IN KAMPUCHEA

LD181613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from A. Nabatchikov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Fraternal Assistance"]

[Text] Fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union continues to reach Kampuchea. As the SPK agency reports, the diesel ship Skulptor Golubkina has arrived in the port of Kompong Som with a consignment of trucks and passenger cars for the country's national economy.

Speaking at the ceremony to greet the ship, Chan, Kampuchean deputy trade minister, expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for their effective aid to the Kampuchean people in overcoming the consequences of the rule of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which brought the country to the brink of economic collapse.

UK ARMS SALES TO PRC AUGUR 'DIRECT MILITARY ALLIANCE'

ID181021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[S. Kostin article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Down a Slippery Path"]

[Text] A little over a month has elapsed since PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng left the banks of the Thames. On leaving London he took with him a firm promise from the British prime minister to sell China Harrier warplanes and a mass of other military equipment. Recently it became known that the first contract had been concluded to supply the Chinese Army ground forces with five British FAGE artillery fire control system electronic equipment devices costing 1 million pounds sterling.

Seeing the Chinese military "on overseas tours" in search of sophisticated weapons systems for their army no longer surprises anyone. In just the same way representatives of the Western military-industrial corporations and retired military officials now earning their living in business have become habitual visitors to Beijing. There are reports of talks between France and China for the supply of MILAN and HOT antitank missiles and CROTALE missiles costing a total of \$17 billion. The press has also mentioned Chinese military figures' contacts with representatives of the FRG, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and other countries. Nevertheless, to all appearances none of the countries has yet resolved to take the initiative in extensive military cooperation with Beijing, despite tempting promises and assurances from the Chinese side.

Indeed, contacts with Chinese military circles as a rule are not widely publicized in the West European countries' press. The present Anglo-Chinese contract was no exception. This "bashfulness" on the part of official British circles and the bourgeois press is part of an attempt to conceal from the broad public the preparation of a direct military alliance with the Chinese hegemonists.

Many realistically minded politicians in Western Europe, including British politicians, have frequently lodged resolute protests against the sale of arms to China and against trade with Beijing which has the whiff of military adventure. They clearly understand that a country which puts weapons into the hands of people prepared to sacrifice mankind's future for the sake of implementing their own narrow egotistical goals bears a heavy political responsibility of these weapons are used.

Taking this fact into account, the million-pound deal for the supply of British military equipment to the Chinese army acquires special significance. It attests that the Tories have taken their first and perhaps most dangerous step on the path of directly encouraging the Beijing leaders' aggressive aspirations. Under conditions whereby threats to "teach another lesson" to Vietnam are being heard increasingly loudly from the Chinese side, when the Chinese military is concentrating its troops on the borders with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and seeking, with the aid of its puppets among the surviving Pol Pot gangs, to extend the core of tension to other countries in the region, this policy is fraught with the most dangerous consequences.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT FACES HARD CHOICES IN DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

LD191101 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Report by TASS correspondent V. Kudelin: "Turkey: An Autumn of Major Events"]

[Excerpts] Ankara--The past 2 months will go down in the annals of Turkish domestic political life as a very tense period filled with major and at times unexpected events. The 14 October partial parliamentary elections resulted in a substantial defeat for the Republican People's Party (CHP), which lost its leading positions in the lower chamber--the Meclisi--and in the upper chamber--the Senate. This was followed by the resignation of the CHP government headed by B. Ecevit, an extraordinary CHP congress which proved a serious test of the party's durability, and finally the formation of a new government headed by S. Demirel, general president of one of the country's two major political parties--the Justice Party (AP).

All these major domestic political events are primarily rooted in the unresolved problems in Turkey's economic and social life which have become particularly acute in recent years.

The government program read out by Prime Minister S. Demirel in both chambers of the Turkish National Assembly outlines the wide range of tasks facing the new government.

Modern Turkey's exceptionally complex domestic political problems to some extent pushed the foreign policy line which the Demirel cabinet intends to follow into the background as far as the program is concerned. Although by and large it differs little from the previous CHP government's line, reiterating, in particular, Turkey's well-known position on the Cyprus question, foreign commentators nevertheless pinpoint certain new elements in the document. The well-known international journalist S. Cohen draws attention to the fact that the AP government's program, in contrast to previous programs, confines itself to a mere sentence about Turkey's desire to develop relations with its neighbors and says nothing specific about relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Attention is also drawn here to the fact that the program highlights relations with the United States and emphasizes the need to develop them. In this connection, the local press recall the Turkish-American talks in connection with an agreement on so-called cooperation in the defense field. Whereas some conservative and rightwing papers present this agreement as a fait accompli, the country's democratic circles are sounding the alarm. They believe that there is no room in Anatolia for American military bases notorious for their intelligence activity against the Soviet Union.

This question has become particularly topical as a result of the exacerbation of Iranian-American relations. Sober voices are now to be heard in Turkey stressing that the American bases on Turkish soil, if they are used as transfer points for American forces, will not only damage the republic's independent foreign policy line but will also jeopardize the country's very existence.

Finally, commenting on the program thesis on Turkey's intention to "develop relations with the Common Market and other economic organizations" in the West, influential Turkish politicians and newspapers noted that Turkey's Western "benefactors," such as the EEC and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, are shamelessly speculating on the difficulties that beset the Turkish economy and want to lead the country up the blind alley of insoluble financial and economic problems for the sake of their own imperialist interests.

So the Demirel government has set about discharging its duties. In the very near future the Turkish Meclisi will be discussing the draft budget for the new fiscal year and other matters which must be solved in order to overcome the difficulties that beset the country. But if the present minority government fails to get the promised support of the other political groupings represented in parliament, the question of holding early parliamentary elections in Turkey may appear on the agenda, the press points out.

PORTUGUESE 'DEMOCRATIC FORCES' SCORE VICTORY IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

ID181328 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Democratic forces in Portugal have been successful in the country's municipal elections. Our Lisbon correspondent Vladislav Chernuka reports: Most of the ballots in the Sunday local government elections have now been counted. As did the 2 December interim parliamentary elections, these local elections showed an increase in the truly democratic forces' influence upon the people. More than 20 percent of the electors voted for the candidates of the United People's Alliance [APU] grouping the Portuguese Communist Party and the Portuguese Democratic Movement, who have retained control of 35 town councils and won 14 more. It should be noted that the APU scored successes in many areas where the rightwing had exerted pressure on voters. Against this backdrop of success, the Socialist Party's defeat becomes conspicuous. This party lost the control of several municipalities, including Lisbon to rightwing parties.

Svetlova Commentary

ID181329 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Municipal elections were held in Portugal last Sunday. Moscow radio observer Yelena Svetlova comments: Preliminary results of these elections indicate that they have not caused any particular changes in the distribution of the country's political forces. According to preliminary figures, more than 40 percent of the electorate voted for the Democratic Alliance, a percentage which is higher than in the 1976 elections. These results were predictable, judging from the situation that prevailed during the electoral campaigns both at the parliamentary and municipal levels. Portugal's democratic press had referred to an atmosphere of tension, and even of hostility whipped up by the propaganda media controlled by the bourgeois, rightwing alliance against leftwing parties. Members of this grouping on various occasions, in violation of the Constitution, stopped United People's Alliance [APU] election rallies and meetings, insulting APU activists. Additionally, the rightwing parties used the church for their ends. As is known, in its message the episcopal council urged the clergy not to meddle in political contest. In spite of this, many priests turned the pulpits into forums, openly calling on parishioners to vote for the Democratic Alliance.

However, in an analysis of the preliminary results of the 16 December elections one cannot fail to note the success scored by the leftwing forces, particularly by the APU, Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] and the Portuguese Democratic Movement [MDP], whose candidates polled 20.5 percent of the vote, 3 percent more than in 1976 and a higher percentage than in the 2 December parliamentary elections. This bears witness to the increased confidence of the people which the APU candidates enjoy. This APU success becomes even more significant if we take into account the PCP's and MDP's increased seats in the Assembly of the Republic. Portuguese voters who last Sunday elected APU candidates have thus approved of APU's action program in defense of workers' interests and of progress and democracy.

Regarding the Socialist Party, as in the parliamentary elections, this party suffered yet another defeat by losing a considerable part of the electorate. Whereas in the 1976 local elections more than 33 percent of the electorate voted in its favor, in last Sunday's elections this percentage fell to approximately 26 percent, even less than in the 2 December parliamentary elections.

This is, above all, due to the policies pursued by the Socialist Party during and after its rule, the policy of conciliation and concession to the bourgeois rightwing parties. There is no doubt that if the Socialist Party in particular had come out in favor of a single front in conjunction with other leftwing forces, the results of the 2 December parliamentary elections and 16 December local elections would have been more favorable to the leftwing parties.

AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

ID171534 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 17, TASS--Otto Roesch, Austrian defense minister, today has come to Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR defence minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. At the airport Otto Roesch was met by Marshal Ustinov and other Soviet military commanders.

Meeting with Ustinov

ID171846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1744 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 December, TASS--Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, the USSR minister of defense, today received Otto Roesch, the Austrian minister of national defense, who has arrived in Moscow on an official visit. During the conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed. Ustinov gave a dinner in honor of the Austrian defense minister.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRANCE'S OLIVIER STIRN

ID181246 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 18, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received Olivier Stirn, the state secretary at the Foreign Ministry of France, and had with him a conversation that passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Talks with Ilichev, Kovalev

ID181804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1633 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 December, TASS--At the USSR Foreign Ministry talks have been held between Deputy Foreign Ministers Anatoliy Kovalev and Leonid Ilichev, and Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs of France. In the context of continuing regular political consultations between the two states, an exchange of opinions was held on questions of Soviet-French cooperation and on a number of topical international problems of mutual interest. The talks took place in a businesslike atmosphere. Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, today gave a luncheon in honor of the French guest. Olivier Stirn left for home today.

KHOMAYNI RULES OUT RELEASE OF HOSTAGES BEFORE CHRISTMAS

LD181924 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 18, TASS--The United States is increasing pressure to bear on its "allies" forcing them to take a tougher stand towards Iran. The newspaper New York TIMES quotes representatives of the U.S. State Department as saying that Washington has turned to the governments of a number of countries with the call that they individually pressure Iran by means of such steps as a ban on the sale of certain products.

Washington, December 18, TASS--In the course of the talks held here President J. Carter has secured from British Prime Minister M. Thatcher Britain's support for the USA in the U.S.-Iranian conflict. M. Thatcher promised in particular that Britain will be the first to support the United States, if it decided to turn to the U.N. Security Council demanding international economic sanctions against Iran.

Speaking on Iranian television yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeyni excluded the possibility of release by Christmas of the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran taken hostage by Iranian students. The students, he said, demand the shah's return to Iran for trial, failing which the hostages will face trial on a charge of espionage. This demand of the students is supported by the Iranian people and government. Khomeyni reiterated that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is a spy nest and its officials are spies.

The ayatollah accused the U.S. administration, the deposed shah and the last shah's Prime Minister Bakhtiar of "plotting conspiracies against Iran". He said that the USA is acting in violation of human rights and principles of humanism.

Interference, Plunder Accusation

BK181633 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 18 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The political and religious leader of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni, addressing a news conference in Qom yesterday accused the United States of interfering in the internal affairs of his country and looting its assets. Khomeyni said that the Iranian people were afflicted due to such policies which also resulted in a crisis in relations with the United States. Khomeyni said that relations might develop between the two countries on the basis of equality, provided Washington abandons its policy of plunder.

The Iranian leader supported the demand by the students in Tehran to hold the American hostages until the shah is extradited. The former shah arrived in Panama last Saturday from the United States.

WALDHEIM, IRANIAN ENVOY DISCUSS U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

BK181632 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In New York, Secretary General of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim held a meeting with Mansur Farhane, the new Iranian representative to the United Nations and discussed the U.S. - Iran crisis. Waldheim stated that their meeting was constructive.

Earlier, Iran reiterated its demand for the extradition of former shah, currently staying in Panama, to stand trial.

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Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in an interview with journalists in Tehran disclosed that the international commission for the investigation of crimes committed by the United States and the shah's administration against the Iranian people will begin work early in January.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Urdu 1200 and 1300 GMT on 18 Dec and Moscow in Hindi 1130 GMT on 18 Dec]

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBER AYATOLLAH MOFATTEH ASSASSINATED

LD181152 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 18, TASS--Mohammad Mofatteh, former member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, one of the closest associates of Ayatollah Khomeyni, was killed today by unidentified persons at the entrance to Tehran University.

According to Radio Tehran, one of Mohammad Mofatteh's bodyguards was also killed and another gravely wounded. The attackers managed to disappear.

COMPARISON TO ITEM ON STUDENTS COMMENT ON HOSTAGE TRIAL

A comparison of the item entitled "Students Say Hostages Will be Tried 'Without Fail'" published in the 17 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H 2 with a TASS report entitled "On Events in Iran" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 December on page 5 reveals that the PRAVDA version omits the final two sentences of paragraph four and is otherwise identical.

VARIATION TO ITEM CITING KHOMEYNI COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

A comparison of the item entitled "Khomeyni: U.S. Trying 'To Starve' Iranians," published in the 17 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H 3 with a TASS report entitled "Concerning the Events in Iran" published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 December on page 4 shows that IZVESTIYA renders the last line in paragraph one as: ...and Western agents are trying to bring about confusion and disturbances in the country.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PLANNED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD181820 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 18, TASS--Minister of the Interior Hashemi Rafsanjani said in a BAMDAD newspaper interview that candidates to the post of president of Iran will be considered and endorsed by Ayatollah Khomeyni before their nomination. The candidates to run for the parliament may be nominated by political parties, public organizations and individual citizens. Presidential elections in Iran have been scheduled for January 25, and elections to the one-chamber parliament (Majlis)--for January 15 next year.

KUWAITI OFFICIAL CRITICIZES U.S. FREEZING OF IRANIAN DEPOSITS

LD182330 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Chairman of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 'Abd al-Aziz as-Saqar, speaking on television, criticized the U.S. decision to freeze Iranian deposits in U.S. banks and branches. He called on the Arab countries to learn a lesson from this. He said: I do not regard it as unlikely that the same fate awaits any Arabian Gulf state should it want to withdraw its deposits from U.S. banks.

The Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi, had earlier described this action by the United States as being contrary to rules of international banks.

SAUDI PRINCE STATEMENT ON ATTACK ON MOSQUE IN MECCA NOTED

LD182206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] As Riyadh's radio reported today, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd stressed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers that no foreign forces took part in the attack on the main mosque in Mecca. Prince Fahd reported that inquiries into the case of this attack are nearing conclusion and that those attackers who were arrested will soon receive punishment which befits as he put it, one of the most terrible crimes in the history of Islam.

The statement by Prince Fahd that foreign forces did not take part in the attack on the main mosque in Mecca, our commentator Viktor Levin points out, merits special attention in the light of the attempts certain sectors of the U.S. press to use this event to fan hostility between Arab states. Only yesterday the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK and later the newspaper New York TIMES published extensive reports that the attack on the mosque was actually not religious but political in character and was organized by Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. NEWSWEEK and the New York TIMES, quoting quote doubtful sources, affirmed that the attackers not only received arms from those countries, but were given appropriate training there. To give their version an appearance of greater credibility the U.S. mass media have liberally spiced it with elements from detective stories. The political nature of these U.S. press reports has been quite clear right from the beginning, since even the first report on the attack on the Mecca mosque convincingly demonstrated that the actions were motivated by religious motives.

It was known that the attackers demanded that their leader be proclaimed the new mahdi, that is, a prophet, and that it was in this spirit that they issued a manifesto which they tried to read in the mosque. Nevertheless, as the facts show, the United States has not abandoned its hopes to gain advantage from the events in Mecca and to gain certain dividends for the U.S. policy of divide and rule.

It is noteworthy that this propaganda diversion was timed to coincide with the beginning of the meeting of OPEC countries in Caracas. Washington is awaiting its decisions with great anxiety because the majority of OPEC countries are calling for an increase in the price of oil. At the same time the fact should not be ignored that the United States has very recently stepped up pressure on Saudi Arabia in order to place military bases on its territory. An article in today's Washington POST shows this in particular. Thus, the false assertions of NEWSWEEK and the New York TIMES are intended to create the impression of an external threat to Saudi Arabia and are designed to convince it to satisfy the Pentagon's demands.

SHITIKOV RECEIVES PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD181724 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A meeting took place today with the USSR Parliamentary Group and the delegation of the Palestine National Council led by Khalid al-Fahum.

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The noble guests were welcomed by Shitikov, the chairman of the Parliamentary Group. The two sides discussed, in the course of the meeting, questions concerning understanding between the Soviet deputies [word indistinct] and the Palestine National Council, the Middle East situation and other prevailing international issues.

Khalid al-Fahum said: Our people will never forget [words indistinct] the comprehensive and huge aid which has been rendered and is still being rendered by the Soviet Union to us. The support to and solidarity of the Soviet Union, people and government, with the Palestinian Arab people acquires growing significance in particular now when world reaction, imperialism and Zionism are activating their expansionist policy against our people.

Moscow Luncheon

LD182234 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 18, TASS--"The Soviet people keep a [word indistinct] eye over the developments in the Middle East and wish the courageous Palestinian people further successes in their rightful struggle for elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for the exercise of their legitimate rights." This was stated today at a luncheon, given on behalf of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR in [words indistinct] the Palestinian delegation, by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov.

Aleksey Shitikov has emphasized that the Palestinian friends can rely on support of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people who firmly hold the positions of international solidarity with the peoples fighting for their national liberation.

"The Soviet Union, he said, will continue comprehensively working to see to it that a fair and durable peace should come to the Middle East, that a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict be attained".

Aleksey Shitikov has recalled Leonid Brezhnev's words to the effect that "the necessary conditions for such a settlement are the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of Palestine, the (?ensuring of) the right to independent existence and security of all states of the region".

Head of the delegation Khalid al-Fahum, speaking on behalf of the Palestinian people, expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet people, the Soviet state for all-round and disinterested aid to the Palestinian people in their struggle against imperialist aggression and Zionism. The Soviet Union, he said, has always been siding with the rightful cause. The Soviet Union's [word indistinct] inspires the Palestinian people, instills them with confidence that their rightful cause shall triumph.

LD191104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

LD181444 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 18. TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Semenov writes:

The treaty of friendship and cooperation and the agreement on interparty cooperation that were signed in October, 1976, have created a firm foundation for good relations between the two countries.

"It is a source of sincere joy to us that the bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party, for whose development the outstanding political leader of the revolutionary movement of Africa, great friend of the Soviet Union Antonio Agostinho Neto always declared, continue widening and deepening under the principles of equality, mutual respect and trust", says Leonid Brezhnev's message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence.

The coming visit to the Soviet Union by a party and state delegation of Angola led by Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos will become a new evidence of the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Cooperation and the exchange of experience in the sphere of industry, energy, transport, agriculture are widening and strengthening between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola. The Soviet Union gives assistance to the People's Angola in the restoration and development of fisheries. Fishing trawlers were given as a gift to the People's Republic of Angola.

They are successfully conducting fishing operations. The technical and economic substantiation for the development of Angola's fishing industry up to the year 1985 has been worked out by joint efforts of Soviet and Angolan specialists. Soviet cotton growers give vast assistance to Angolan friends. Specifically, they proved for the first time that it is possible to take in two harvests of cotton a year in Angola, using proper methods of cotton growing.

The main efforts in Angola are now concentrated in the sphere of economy. Angolans are implementing the decisions of the party's congress whose motto was "Production, Discipline, Vigilance." The movement for voluntary work on days off was launched at the call of the MPLA-Workers Party. Angolans answered warmly to this call and by their work show their high consciousness in the struggle for the construction of new Angola that chose the road of socialist orientation. But the establishment of the economy of the young republic is not an easy process. There are difficulties in the industry and agriculture. There is a shortage of skilled cadres. Winning the victory in the war of liberation, the Angolan people led by the revolutionary vanguard--the MPLA-Workers' Party assumed the responsibility for the destiny and future of their motherland and is confidently advancing along the road of the construction of a new society and creation of a prosperous independent state.

The Soviet people are heartened by every success of their Angolan friends. There is no doubt that the coming visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola will promote further strengthening of fraternal bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Angola.

DOS SANTOS IN INTERVIEW STRESSES TIES WITH USSR, 'PROGRESSIVE FORCES'

LD182250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, 18 Dec (TASS)--The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola signed in 1976 opened a new era in the relations between the friendly parties, the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, and between the peoples of the two countries, said Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in an interview with Soviet journalists. This treaty still further strengthened the relations which became established between the two countries after the proclamation of independence by Angola, reflecting their common desire to struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the ideas of socialism. Angola considers this to be a clear example of the policy of strengthening militant solidarity and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community as a whole.

The MPLA-Labor Party, continued Jose Eduardo dos Santos, is taking an active part in the common struggle of the world's progressive forces for the establishment of social justice and against reaction and imperialism. On behalf of all the Angolan people, it proclaims its political, diplomatic and material support for the just struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa for true national independence. Angola resolutely opposes the arms race. If it were curbed, this would bring about such favorable results in the world as the creation of a new climate, the reduction of tension in relations between countries and the release of material and human resources for use for peaceful ends. Detente is important for the peoples of all continents, including the peoples of Africa. In implementing the historic decisions of the First Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos went on, the party and all the Angolan people are directing their main efforts toward solving the tasks of national reconstruction. These tasks cannot be fulfilled without building a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party, enhancing the role of social organizations and creating organs of people's power and training national cadres.

III. 19 Dec 79

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES ANGOLAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

LD181505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text of greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party on the occasion of the anniversary of its founding]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you fraternal congratulations on the anniversary of the creation of the MPLA. In the hard years of foreign rule the MPLA raised aloft the banner of freedom and confidently led the Angolan people through all the difficulties of the years-long armed struggle to the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola.

The decision of the First MPLA Congress to transform the movement into the MPLA-Labor Party, which set itself the ultimate goal of building a socialist society, was a very important landmark on the path of building a new Angola.

Now your party is confidently leading the people along the path bequeathed by its founder Agostinho Neto, Angola's glorious son and outstanding revolutionary. Under its leadership the Angolan people are resolutely repulsing the intrigues of imperialist and racist forces against the People's Republic of Angola and are selflessly building the new society's foundations.

Communists and all the Soviet people express to you, dear comrades, feelings of profoundly international solidarity and wish the MPLA-Labor Party and all the Angolan people new successes in the noble struggle for a bright future.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

UK, RHODESIA MAY USE CEASE-FIRE FOR 'UNILATERAL ADVANTAGES'

LD182334 Moscow in English to African 1700 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has signed a cease-fire agreement worked out by the London conference on Rhodesia. Commenting on this decision the front leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe have stressed it was taken following Britain's assurances that more assembly points would be granted to the front's units. Nkomo and Mugabe stressed that the agreement had a lot of shortcomings but it could serve as a basis for creating a truly democratic Zimbabwe. However, political observers in many countries wonder whether this agreement will really become a basis for resolving the Rhodesian problem, or whether London and the puppet regime will not attempt to use it for gaining unilateral advantages. These questions are not accidental, primarily because of the stand taken by Britain. Even before the conference ended Britain had sent to Salisbury its governor, Lord Soames, who took upon himself absolute authority in Rhodesia allegedly for creating the conditions for holding free and truly democratic elections. However, the very first steps taken by Lord Soames showed London's open desire to insure the success of the puppet officials at elections. The British press admitted this too. The observer said that the conference on Rhodesia had given Bishop Muzorewa solid political advantages and enabled him to start his election campaign, while the political activity of the Patriotic Front was still forbidden.

The South African authorities are acting in concert with Britain. Their business interests are already financing Muzorewa's election campaign. Officials in Pretoria don't exclude the possibility of granting government funds for the purpose. So the basis for giving power in Rhodesia to a regime obedient to the West and to Pretoria is already being laid. The initialling of the cease-fire agreement by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front forces Britain to lift the ban on the front's political activity inside Rhodesia. However, will the Patriotic Front get political rights equal to those of the other political groupings? Rhodesia's return under the authority of the British crown also means return to colonial order in the country and it's rather hard to trust the fairness and objectiveness of that order, particularly for the Zimbabwe people who have experienced all the disadvantages of British colonialism.

South African Interference

LD182330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1122 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

["RSA: A Course for Interference in Rhodesia"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, 18 December, TASS--Roelof Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, in an interview given to national television on Sunday evening, stated that a collapse of white minority rule in Rhodesia does not mean that power in the Republic of South Africa will be transferred to the African population. Roelof Botha added that the whites in Rhodesia only agreed to hand over power to the African majority because the South African Government has guaranteed a "lifebelt" for them. It is not difficult to guess that Botha the diplomat has in what Pieter Botha, the prime minister and South African defense minister, nicknamed "the gunslinger Piet," [Pit-oruzhiye] threatened repeatedly and openly; namely, military interference in Rhodesian affairs if the Republic of South Africa's interests in that country are threatened. Facts prove that these are not just empty words. According to the admission made by British General Acland, Lord Soames' military adviser, South African forces, which are not simply carrying out tasks connected with protecting the railway through the Beitbridge border post, are deployed on Rhodesian territory. Large contingents of South African "security forces" have also recently arrived in Rhodesia. According to the Republic of South Africa's prime minister, they will be solving "tasks connected with protecting the common interests," jointly with the Salisbury regime. It is noteworthy that the expansion of the Republic of South Africa's military presence in Rhodesia began immediately following Roelof Botha's visit to London where, while the conference on Rhodesia was in full swing, he held behind-the-scenes talks with Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary. It is also impossible to avoid the fact that Roelof Botha attempted in his interview to distort the real state of affairs, alleging that the Rhodesian racists headed by Ian Smith voluntarily agreed to the Rhodesian settlement in the interests of the country's indigenous population. However, in reality they were forced to agree to this under the pressure of the prolonged, self-sacrificing struggle of the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front.

ETHIOPIA NAMES COMMISSION TO FORM WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

LD181221 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, December 18, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam announced the forming of the commission to organize the Ethiopian working people's party. In an address to the nation, he said here that the nearest aim of the Ethiopian revolution is the victorious conclusion of the struggle, enhancing consciousness and degree of organization of broad masses of the people under the guidance of the Ethiopian working people's party and forming people's democracy on a durable basis.

Our long-term task, said the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, is to build a society free from all forms of exploitation--developed socialism and, later, communism. Noting the impressive successes achieved by the Ethiopian revolution over the past five years in overcoming age-old backwardness and the encouraging prospects in the construction of socialist society, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed that the Ethiopian people faces a long and persistent struggle to achieve the goals set. We were learning and will continue learning from other revolutions, using in practice their rich experience in accordance with the objective conditions in our country, said Mengistu Haile Mariam. But our main line will remain unchanged. It is the socialist road of development and adherence to the principles of proletarian internationalism. The Ethiopian revolution will continue promoting in every way the consolidation of unity of the forces of socialism and will be rendering support to peoples that are still under the yoke of imperialism.

The forming of the commission, said the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, shows that the Ethiopian revolution has reached a high level of development and reflects the invariability of the tasks facing it. The masses of the people that have won the convincing victories during the struggle to uphold their revolutionary gains must exert their efforts to the utmost for organizing the working people's party called upon to ensure reliable guidance of the revolution. The commission's foremost task will be to lay out a durable basis for the working people's party, to spread wide the Marxist-Leninist teaching among the masses of the people, to enlist all the working people dedicated to the cause of the revolution to further struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism.

KENYA, USSR ENJOY FRIENDLY RELATIONS, COMMON POLICIES

LD142334 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In December 1953, the Soviet Union recognized Kenya as a new independent state and established diplomatic relations with it. Our commentator, Andrey (Pekushev) has this to say in connection with the anniversary: It would be more correct to say that Soviet-Kenyan relations started at the time when the Kenyans struggled for independence and the Soviet Union began giving political support to the national liberation movement in that country. It was then that a good basis was laid for future economic, trade, cultural and other relations between our countries. They were legally formulated in 1964, in the Soviet-Kenyan agreement, outlining cooperation in all these spheres. The most notable results were achieved in health protection and education. A central hospital of the Nyanza Province in Kusumu, built by the Soviet Union and presented to the Kenyan Government, has been functioning for over 10 years. The Kenyans call it the Russian hospital. The Soviet Union is helping Kenya to train people in different professions. There are many Kenyan graduates of Soviet colleges working as agronomists, teachers, doctors and engineers. The cultural links between our countries are also developing successfully. The performances of Soviet musicians, singers and dancers have become customary in Kenya. Kenyan writers are among the most popular African authors in the Soviet Union. These are (Mwangi Meche), (Grace Argot) and (Mgugi Wachongo) whose novels and stories have been published in this country many times.

As for foreign policies, it must be said that on a number of key international problems the stands of the Soviet Union and Kenya are close to each other or coincide. This is true of such issues as the arms race and disarmament, the attitude toward the regimes in southern Africa. Effective support for the people fighting for their liberation is one of the basic Soviet foreign policy principles. As for relations with young, independent African states, Kenya in particular, the Soviet Union has always been guided by the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs and nonimposition of ideological or political views.

FUEL, ENERGY WASTE, UNDEREXPLOITATION OF RESOURCES HIT

LD181423 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Fuel Complex"]

[Text] Our country has the world's biggest fuel and energy complex. In the last 15 years alone electricity generation and oil extraction (including gas condensate) have almost trebled and gas extraction has more than quadrupled. It is hard to overestimate these achievements. They are great gains of the socialist economy. Its mighty scientific and technical potential enables our country to develop the nuclear power industry on an increasing scale and to mount an assault on the thermonuclear ~~storehouse~~ and other natural energy sources. All this provides a reliable basis for steadily raising social production efficiency and increasing labor productivity.

Improving in every possible way the national economy's fuel and energy supply is one of the key problems of the Soviet economy's present stage of development. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, to meet the national economy's growing requirements it is necessary to solve a whole complex of serious energy problems.

Many big fuel and energy complex enterprises are concentrated in the RSFSR. Key facilities in a sector that is vitally important to the country's economy can be found today in the Ob and Volga areas, the Kuzbass, the Orenburg area and other economic regions. Great material and technical resources are concentrated there. An example of a high return from them is provided by the work of the RSFSR's gas extraction workers, who are confidently fulfilling their intensive plans. In the first 11 months of the year 3.3 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted over and above the target. Power stations are also working stably—they have accounted for 3.8 billion kilowatt-hours of above plan electricity.

However, the lag tolerated by oilmen and miners is causing concern. The oilmen of Tyumenskaya Oblast, Tataria and Bashkiria and Kemerovskaya oblast's miners are in arrears to the state. In order to make up for omissions it is necessary to sharply step up the work rate, create conditions for highly productive labor in every collective and insure uninterrupted activity by oilfields and coal-mining equipment.

The major tasks on which the increase of fuel extraction at existing deposits and the faster development of new deposits depend must be resolved immediately. In particular there must be a considerable increase in the pace of drilling work, especially in regions of West Siberia. The experience of the collectives headed by renowned foreman G. Levin and A. Petrov shows that high results can be achieved even under the most complex conditions. V. Volovodov's team has confidently moved up among the leaders and is close to drilling 100,000 meters per year. However, the average output per team for Glavtyumenneftegaz as a whole is only half what the leading workers achieve. This comparison shows with the utmost cogency that the pace of drilling can be considerably increased if leading experiences is utilized.

It is yet another vital task of the day to equip prospectors and extraction workers with the latest hardware. For instance, oilfields are awaiting efficient and durable drill bits, drilling engines [zaboynyye dvigateli], drilling rigs and reliable pipes. However, the creation of this highly productive equipment is often unjustifiably delayed. It is 15 years since workers began the cluster drilling of wells in the Ob area, adapting the available equipment for this by their own efforts, but the first models of specialized rigs were manufactured only recently.

The development and production of the whole complex of equipment for drilling rigs--from the bottom hole to the derrick--is today scattered among several departments' enterprises which lack proper coordination. The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, which is deemed to have authority regarding this problem, insufficiently exercises its role of leader in the overall setup.

It is also necessary to considerably expand the scale of coal extration in both mines and open-cut pits. However, in certain basins, especially the Kuzbass, new longwalls are brought into operation late. The construction and modernization of mines is also taking many years. Stripping is not carried out at an adequate rate. The state is making considerable efforts to resolve this problem and is taking measures to increase production and deliveries of mining equipment but by no means is full use made of this equipment everywhere. The cases--not all that rare--of coal combine idle time are particularly striking against the background of the leading teams' record achievements. Leading collectives' experience is taken up only poorly by the whole mass of miners. However, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has relaxed the attention it pays to the movement of innovators who achieve a daily output from each face of at least 1,000 tons of fuel. The number of teams achieving this level in the coal industry has even decreased compared with last year.

FREIGHT CAR DESIGN BLAMED FOR DONBASS COAL LOSSES

LD181902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In his speech at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke of the need to rapidly improve the organization of the transportation of national-economy freight by rail. Our Donetsk correspondent tells of serious shortcomings in the organization of the transportation of Donbass coal:

One does not have to be a specialist to realize that a considerable proportion of the freight cars provided by the railroad workers for the transportation of coal concentrate is totally unsuitable for this purpose. They have holes, the doors are warped and there are many cracks. These are the freight cars which have come to the works from the mechanized repair center set up by the railwaymen in the immediate vicinity. Furthermore, the railroad rules for overhauls permit clearances to be left between the sides of the freight cars of up to 50 mm. This means that a matchbox would pass straight through. The miners believe that carrying coal in freight cars like this is about as much use as carrying water in a sieve.

Every day the Donetsk railroad supplies over 10,000 cars to the Donbass miners for coal loading. According to the calculations of the Novosibirsk Rail Transport Institute, which has carried out studies here, only 14 percent of them are able to retain the coal properly during transportation. A train of these freight cars may travel hundreds, sometimes thousands of kilometers with coal escaping from the gaps in the cars onto the track. In the receipt documents compiled at the Burshtyn GRES it is noted that the arriving cars have lost 10, 20 or even 30 tons of coal.

We paid a visit to the (Dibalsovo) marshaling yards, where many coal-train routes converge. All the tracks here are piled up with small lumps of coal. The railwaymen clear the coal off the tracks at the stations and on the block-sections, using special vehicles and loading cranes, and dump it on slagheaps, from which it is quite impossible to extract the coal. I invited the leader of a mining team to the microphone. He is Hero of Socialist Labor (Vladimir Nikitych Nesterov).

[(Nesterov)] The trouble here, in my opinion, is that the railroad, in accepting a carload of coal from us, bears no responsibility for preserving it en route. Look at the railroad code. You will not find a single clause referring to responsibility for losses in carrying such valuable national-economy freight as coal. The scale of coal transportation in our country is such that purpose-built coal-carrying cars should be brought into use. It is up to the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Railways to remove the barriers between departments and take reliable measures to prevent losses of coal during transportation. After all, according to the most modest estimates, 2 million tons of Donbass coal are lost during transportation every year. This means, in effect, that two of our mines are working purely for the sake of spreading coal all over the railroad tracks.

[correspondent] The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obliges all managers, all of us, to solve this urgent, vital problem.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-18 DECEMBER

LD190255 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 14-18 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

14 December

The first consignment of raw cotton was received on 14 December at a new processing plant in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan. Now all the raw cotton from the Golodnaya Steppe will be processed at local enterprises. This year another three big cotton facilities have been commissioned in the republic. (0900 GMT)

15 December

Armenian agricultural workers delivered 71,000 tons of grain crops, 236,000 tons of vegetables and 224,000 tons of grapes to the procurement points this year. As far as the sales of grain crops and sugar beets are concerned, the 5-year plan has been fulfilled ahead of schedule, in 4 years. (0000 GMT)

18 December

Cotton harvesting has been completed in the Central Asian republics. More than 9.1 million tons have been delivered to the procurement points. (0800 GMT)

STATE COMMITTEE NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN FARM MACHINERY REPAIR

LD141206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] On 13 December at the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies [Gossnab] a meeting of the all-union operational staff for material and technical servicing of rural areas was held. Questions of preparation for field work in the final year of the current 5-year period and the wintering of cattle were discussed.

It was noted that the pace of servicing sowing and harvesting equipment has recently increased. However, many farms are not fully utilizing the most favorable winter period for preparation of equipment. Added to this is the fact that individual plants, for example the Altay and Yaroslavl motor plant and the Kharkov tractor plant, are not fulfilling their obligations to agricultural workers. Particularly urgent is the problem of spare parts supplies for the powerful K700 tractors.

The operational staff criticized the managers of the Leningrad Kirov works association, through whose fault thousands of tractors are waiting overhaul in Kazakhstan and the RSFSR. The operational staff paid great attention to the supply of machines and spare parts for livestock farms and complexes. Many enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock and Fodder Production cannot organize a rhythmic output of equipment and spare parts because of the shortage of rolled metal which comes from Zlatoust, Makeyevka, Cherepovets and other plants.

Decisions have been taken on all questions under discussion.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT, OFFICIALS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

ID182234 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 18 Dec 79 ID

["Atomic Power Engineering in the USSR and Its Prospects"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 18, TASS--The Soviet Union will continue developing atomic power engineering. This was said by Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at a press conference here. This is to be done, he said, by building new power stations and increasing the capacity of the existing ones.

The scientist recalled that the Soviet Union was the first to design and build an atomic power station, thus ushering in the epoch of peaceful utilisation of atomic energy.

"At present a number of atomic power stations have been built and successfully operate in the Soviet Union. They are the Novovoronezh, Kola, Armenian, Leningrad, Kursk and Chernobylskaya atomic power stations. The Smolensk, Kalinin, South-Ukrainian and other power stations with a capacity of up to 1,500 megawatts are under construction."

Special attention in this country, Aleksandrov stressed, is being given to the safety of atomic power stations and environmental protection. "We have had no dangerous cases of radiation at our atomic power stations," he said. The servicing personnel at the Soviet atomic power stations receives 5 roentgen a year, that is as much as a patient when he is x-rayed during a medical examination, Aleksandrov said.

Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, reported that in the Soviet Union atomic power engineering is developing in two directions: Both slow-neutron and fast-neutron atomic power stations are built and operate. In his opinion the attempts to limit the development of atomic power engineering are unjustifiable since unreplenishable sources of energy are being exhausted.

When asked by pressmen where atomic power stations will be built the scientists said that they will be built in areas which have little or no natural fuel. "Such stations [will] be built near big cities because even potentially they do not pose any danger to the population," said Academician Mikhail Styrikovich.

Turning to the problem of disposal of waste products of atomic power stations, Academician Aleksandrov said that the most dependable methods of storing them are bitumisation, cementation, and vitrification of radioactive waste products. Aleksandrov considers the latter method especially promising. In this form they may be carried in special containers, without any risk to the population, to places of burial where they cannot be reached by subsoil waters. In the opinion of Soviet specialists salt domes are very convenient storages for radioactive waste.

Speaking at the press conference Academician Yevgeniy Veliskov recalled that Soviet scientists and engineers are confidently moving ahead toward mastering thermonuclear energy.

'FUSS' OVER NUCLEAR POWER STATION SAFETY DISMISSED

ID171925 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 16 Dec 79 ID

[Excerpts] Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Starostin explains how energy problems are resolved in the USSR:

The extraction of combustible fuels requires ever greater efforts and expenditures. This is happening all over the world. However, energy requirements are doubling every 15-20 years. At the moment close to 70 percent of the world's energy consumption comes from oil and natural gas, but their reserves in the ground are limited.

In the past 15 years in the USSR we have almost doubled the generation of electricity and oil production including gas condensate, and we have quadrupled the production of natural gas. The USSR extracts more oil than any other state and also has a powerful coal industry. The increase in coal production is allowing us to reduce the amount of liquid fuel for power stations. In our country, 42 percent of our thermal power stations are fueled with coal. In the United States this figure is only 18 percent. The U.S. oil monopolies, in search of greater profits, have been practically strangling other branches of fuel production. In the USSR, where private firms do not exist, there are no individuals therefore speculating with the needs of society. Also, because of this, all branches of energy in our country are developing rapidly even though this requires enormous resources. A third of investments in industry is allocated to energy.

Soviet specialists have been searching for a long time for alternative sources of energy, access to which will be opened up with the success of the scientific-technological revolution. The use of nuclear energy marked a milestone in this respect. Our objective is nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. These words by the well known Soviet physicist, Igor Kurchatov, reflect the essence of the Soviet policy. In these times, mankind can no longer satisfy its increasing demand for energy without harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Our country was the first to take this road a quarter of a century ago. A hundred kilometres from Moscow the first nuclear power station in the world was built. At the moment in the USSR, the important task of utilizing nuclear fuel more rationally is successfully being solved.

New types of reactors have been developed which considerably increase the production of electricity per kilo of uranium. Even if all the power stations went over to nuclear fuel the cost of traditional fuels would only be reduced by 20 percent. Therefore, in the USSR, we are working to use nuclear energy in the heating system of cities and the technological processes of industrial enterprises. We are planning to build reactors for heating cities which will be able to be installed in residential districts thanks to the high safety level. In the USSR we are already starting to build nuclear power stations for heating purposes.

Lately in the West, there has been a lot of fuss about the nuclear power stations which are under construction. It is said that they are dangerous for the population. This campaign conceals the interests of the fuel monopolies, above all, the oil companies. Nuclear power stations threaten their interests and of course nuclear energy does have some unfavourable aspects--it is necessary, for example, to keep atomic waste safely for a long time to avoid atmospheric pollution. This can be solved independently of the level of energy development. In the USSR half of the cost of constructing nuclear power stations is invested in guaranteeing complete safety.

The amount of radioactive substances which escape into the atmosphere from nuclear power stations in the USSR is thousands of times below the safety norms which have been established. Special control posts, situated at a determined distance in a radius of 40 kilometres, control the working of the power stations. These posts observe the atmosphere, the earth, the flora and water. Around the nuclear power stations the air is much purer than in the areas around conventional thermal power stations which give off noxious mixtures and consume a large amount of oxygen in combustion. It is a paradox, but according to the research, the danger of radiation from nuclear power stations is 70 times less than from a thermal power station of the same power, although in both cases it is insignificant. The thermo-nuclear synthesis derived from the nuclei of light atoms, including hydrogen, which exist in large quantities will provide mankind with an inexhaustible source of energy.

In the opinion of the Soviet physicist, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the first thermal-nuclear power stations will be built within 10 years. Limited perspectives are also opened up by the use of solar energy and the tides of the sea. Obtaining them in great proportions is something for the future. For the moment we consume what is in the subsoil and we need to exploit this wealth rationally and at the same time prepare a basis for the accelerated development of energy. Rational and planned utilization of all possible energy sources is allowing the Soviet people today to avoid the energy problems and trust that in the future the USSR will not experience an energy crisis.

SOYUZ-T SPACECRAFT CONTINUING MISSION

LD181648 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The modernized cargo spaceship Soyuz-T launched on Sunday, continues its flight to test new onboard radio communications, orientation and control systems. It is the first space craft to have color television. [Word indistinct] spacecraft of this type were used to take up crews and cargo to the Salyut orbital station, which was launched over 2 years ago. A total of 14 cosmonauts worked aboard it including cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic. The last Soviet crew set a new world endurance record of 175 days.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC WATCH--A new shift of workers has begun watch at Bellingshausen station as part of the 25th Soviet Antarctic expedition. They are to live and work on Waterloo Island. Scientists will be occupied with the organization of the reception point for information from artificial earth satellites. This will be of considerable help to the people drawing up meteorological and ice forecasts for vessels carrying out voyages in the southern ocean. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD]

ANTARCTIC STATION--A Soviet expedition has left Leningrad for the Antarctic. One of its tasks is to set up a new station, called Russkaya. (Vladimir Mikhaylovich Stepanov), the station chief, points out that Russkaya--the seventh Soviet station in Antarctica--will be established in a little-studied part of the western Antarctic, where permanent observations have never been conducted. Around-the-clock observations of nature will be made at the station. The 25th Antarctic expedition is to carry out work to insure the successful organization of wintering facilities on Cape (Berg). Russkaya and Leningradskaya station collectives will do the construction work, after which nine people will remain to winter there. The station will carry out meteorological, telemetric and off-shore ice observations. A physico-geographical sketch of the region will be compiled on the basis of the first year's studies. Climatic features will be incorporated. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD]

SOVIET-AMERICAN ENERGY COOPERATION--Moscow, December 17, TASS--Soviet and American specialists have agreed on joint work in exploration and diagnostics of plasma in magnetohydrodynamic units, a TASS correspondent has been told by scientific secretary of the Moscow Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Nefedov. He headed a delegation of Soviet scientists who have just returned from the United States of America. The Soviet scientist emphasized that meetings of specialists were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and mutual interest of the sides in cooperation on the mhd problem. Scientists of the USSR and the United States have decided to continue, through joint efforts, developing this perspective trend in energetics. The efficiency ratio of the mhd electropower station, where thermal energy is directly transformed into electrical, specialists believe, will be at (?first) 50 percent, as compared with 40 percent of the best thermal electric power stations. [Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD]